

NEW FISHES IN THE QUEENSLAND MUSEUM.

No. 3.

BY CHARLES W. DE VIS, M.A.

NEONIPHON HASTA.

D. 11-1/12. A. 3/7. Lat. 40. Tr. 10.

The height of the body is 3 barely, the length of the head $2\frac{3}{4}$ in the length s.c. Orbit $2\frac{3}{4}$, interorbit and snout 4 each in the length of the head. Second dorsal spine $\frac{1}{2}$ of the height of the body; 2nd anal spine $\frac{4}{5}$ nearly of the same. Profile much more convex above than below. Caudal peduncle long, narrow, tapering. Lower jaw the longer. Second and third dorsal spines longest and equal. Second anal spine much the longest and strongest. All the bones of the head serrated, the preorbital strongly. Two long spines overlying each other on the angle of the preopercle. Opercle crenulated with two short flat spines. Interorbit with two feeble ridges. Frontal with radiating grooves. Caudal bilobed. Scales strongly ctenoid.

Colour (dry) yellowish brown, an obscure longitudinal stripe from the occiput to the caudal. A large black blotch on the 1st to 4th dorsal webs above.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Locality, Queensland.

The differences between this and *N. armatus* are, fewer anal rays and a longer spine, a much longer caudal peduncle, shorter snout and opercular spines and a higher body.

Polynemus multiradiatus, Gth., ascends the Brisbane River.

CORVINA CANINA.

D. 10-1/29. A. 2/8. Lat. 50. Tr. 9/12.

The height of the body is 4, the length of the head $4\frac{1}{4}$ in the total length. Orbit and snout each 4, interorbit $3\frac{1}{2}$, second anal spine 3 nearly, in the length of the head. Snout obtuse with a sloping profile. Jaws nearly equal, the lower with an outer row of long teeth, the upper with a few longer curved teeth in front. Preopercle not denticulated. First ray of ventral a little produced. Dorsals conjoined, lowest over the tenth spine. Nostrils subequal.

Colour reddish brown above, silvery below the lateral line. First dorsal minutely black dotted, the dots aggregated into a black patch on the tip, a dark blotch on the opercle. Scales on the sides of the body minutely dotted with brown.

Length, 7 inches. Locality, Brisbane River.

CORVINA COMES.

D. 10-1/28. A. 2/7. Lat. 50. Tr. 6/12.

The height of the body and the length of the snout are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length. Orbit $\frac{1}{5}$, interorbit $\frac{2}{5}$, second anal $\frac{1}{3}$, of the length of the head. Snout obtuse, swollen, with a deep vertical profile. Low jaw much the shorter. Outer rows of teeth scarcely larger than the rest. Preopercle not denticulated. First ray of ventral produced into a rather long filament. Dorsals confluent, lowest over the ninth spine. Anterior nostril much the smaller.

Colour pinky brown. First dorsal minutely brown spotted.

Length, 6 inches, Locality, Brisbane River.

CORVINA AXILLARIS.

D. 10 1/29. A. 2/7. Lat. 56. Tr. 10/14.

The height of the body is $4\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the head 4 in the length of the body, s.c. Orbit $5\frac{1}{2}$, interorbit $4\frac{3}{4}$, snout $3\frac{3}{4}$, 2nd dorsal spine $4\frac{1}{5}$ in the length of the head. Snout obtusely pointed, profile sloping, jaws equal. Teeth of upper jaw small, recurved.

Dorsal continuous, lowest over the eleventh spine. Preopercle entire. First ray of ventral not produced. Anterior nostril much the smaller.

Colour uniform silvery grey (dry), paired fins yellow. A large deep chesnut blotch on the axil.

Length, 27 inches. Locality, Brisbane River.

Locally known as the Jewfish.

NASEUS STRIGATUS.

D. 4/33. A. 2/25.

The height of the body is 2; the length of the head $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the total length. The snout is one half nearly of the length of the head. The height of the soft dorsal is one-half of the total length of the body. The profile of the head is straight, no horn being developed. A single caudal spine directed forwards. Teeth large, denticulated throughout. Form elevated, compressed. Tail truncated, anal deep.

Colour black. Preorbital portion of head and throat pale. Seven broad pale bands, indistinct posteriorly, across the body and tail, the first passing through the hinder part of the orbit to the ventral. Tail pale (yellow in life.)

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Locality, Queensland coast.

CARANX AURIGA.

D. 6, 1/21. A. 2, 1/20. Lat. 98, plates 38.

The height of the body in front of the pectoral is 4 nearly, in front of the anal $3\frac{1}{2}$, the length of the head is $4\frac{3}{4}$, in the total length. Orbit 4 nearly, snout $3\frac{1}{2}$, in the length of the head. First dorsal, weak first ray of second dorsal prolonged to the middle of the caudal, of anal a little prolonged. Caudal lobed, large. Length of pectoral more than the greatest height of the body, equal to the straight portion of the lateral line. Teeth villiform, with a stronger outer row on the jaws. Anterior half (nearly) of lateral line forms a low parabolic curve to below the

eighth dorsal ray. Plates well developed, the middle ones half the length of the head. The maxillary reaches the fore edge of the orbit. Scales adherent. Breast naked.

Colour uniform silvery, with steel blue reflections on the dorsum.

Length, 10 inches. Locality, Cairns.

CARANX CIVES.

D. 5, 1/20. A. 1/10.

Height of body 3, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$, in the length from the snout to end of middle rays of caudal. Orbit $6\frac{1}{3}$, snout $2\frac{2}{3}$ nearly, in the length of the head. Pectoral longer than the height of the body. Second dorsal spine rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the head. First dorsal spine weak. Second dorsal fulcate, anal low, none of the rays of dorsal or anal elongate. Lateral line peaked under the spinous dorsal, becoming straight under the 16th dorsal ray. Plates very feeble. Profile of head gibbous over the eyes, indented over the nostrils. Lower jaw the shorter. The maxillary extends to the anterior third of the orbit.

Colour uniform. Edge of opercle and axillary spot black.

Length, 22 inches. Locality, north coast of Queensland.

CARANX PROCARANX.

D. 5/25. A. 1/21.

The height of the body is $3\frac{2}{3}$, the length of the head $4\frac{1}{3}$, in the total length. Breast scaly. The maxillary reaches the fore-third of the orbit. Teeth minute. Lateral line gently curved anteriorly becoming straight beyond the middle of the soft dorsal. It is armed throughout, but the plates of the curved portion are smaller than those of the straight; scales small, with much larger irregularly scattered ones amongst them. The pectoral reaches the first anal spine. Fourth dorsal spine about half the height of the body, caudal forked.

Colour golden brown, the larger scales silvery white.

Length, 4 inches.

Locality, Cape York. Collected by Mr. K. Broadbent.

This fish is anything but a typical *Caranx*, yet hardly deserves isolation.

CARANX FCCLIPSIFER.

D. 5, $1/32/2$. A. 2, $1/27/2$.

The height of the body is $4\frac{3}{4}$, the length of the head $4\frac{1}{6}$, in the total length. Orbit $3\frac{2}{3}$, interorbit $3\frac{3}{4}$, snout $2\frac{3}{4}$, in the length of the head. Breast scaly. The maxillary does not nearly reach the fore edge of the orbit, gape wide, lower jaw protuberant. The lateral line nearly follows the curve of the back to beyond the commencement of the soft dorsal. The straight portion consists of about 42 plates which are high, more than half the length of the orbit. The second dorsal spine is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the body. A separate finlet of two rays behind the dorsal and anal. Scales rather large. Teeth very small in a single series. Face concave before the eye. Opercular spot very distinct, round, in a golden areola. Above lead blue, beneath golden.

Length, 7 inches. Locality, Cape York. Collected by Mr. K. Broadbent.

MICROPTERYX QUEENSLANDLE.

D. 7, $1/20$. A. 2, $1/20$.

The height of the body is $4\frac{1}{4}$, the length of the head 5, in the total length. Orbit 4, snout 3, interorbit $3\frac{1}{3}$, in the length of the head. Gape rather wide, the maxillary reaching the posterior third of the orbit. The edge of the abdomen is compressed but not decidedly trenchant. The first dorsal spines barely continuous, the low web of each one merely reaching the base of its successor. The posterior rays are similarly connected, and have the form of finlets. The ventral reaches the vent, the pectoral rather shorter. The lateral line rises suddenly in a low arch then descends gradually but irregularly to the straight part, which commences opposite the first dorsal ray.

Colour on the head and back blackish, beneath silvery.

Length, 6 inches. Locality, Queensland Coast.

EQUULA DISPAR.

D. 8/20. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is 3, the length of the head $3\frac{2}{3}$, in the total length. Second dorsal and anal spines $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of the head. Superorbital spines distinct. Lower preopercular edge distinctly serrated, $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length of the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of 50° . Lateral line continued to the caudal peduncle. Caudal emarginate. Scales minute. Teeth strong, especially the upper incisors, but without canines. Profile below more convex than above and anteriorly than posteriorly; silvery-brown on the back with a series of blotches below the base of the dorsals.

Cape York. One example.

EQUULA LONGISPINA.

D. 7/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is 3, the length of the head $4\frac{1}{2}$, in the total length. Second dorsal spine 2 in the same, second anal spine $\frac{4}{5}$ of the height. Superorbital spines small. Profile equal above and below. Lower preopercular edge obscurely serrated at the angle. The mandible rises at an angle of 30° . Lateral line continued to the middle of the soft dorsal. Caudal strongly emarginate. Scales minute. Uniform silvery, the upper lip black.

Cape York. One specimen.

EQUULA ARGENTEA.

D. 8/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is $2\frac{1}{2}$, the length of the head $3\frac{1}{2}$, in the total length. Second anal spine 2, second dorsal spine less than 2, in the length of the head. Superorbital spines moderate. Cavity on the head elongate oval, twice as long as broad. Lower preopercular margin distinctly serrated, $\frac{3}{4}$ th the length of the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of about 40° . Lateral

line continuous. Caudal forked, scales minute. Profile equally convex above and below, regular or slightly gibbous at the insertion of the spinous dorsal.

Colour uniform silvery, or with the back tinged with pink.

Locality, Cape York. Two specimens.

EQUULA DECORA.

D. 8/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is $2\frac{3}{4}$, the length of the head $3\frac{2}{3}$, in the total length. Second dorsal and anal spines equal, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the length of the head. Superorbital spines small. Cavity on the head short, largely occupied by a median ridge. Lower pre-opercular margin and its rounded angle serrated, $\frac{7}{8}$ of the length of the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of about 33° . Lateral lines continuous. Caudal? Scales minute. Upper profile much more convex than lower.

Colour silvery, with a pink tinge on the back. Three dark lines, terminating very obscure bands, across the back, at the base of the soft dorsal and one on the edge of the caudal peduncle.

Locality, Cape York. Six specimens.

EQUULA OVALIS.

D. 8/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is $2\frac{1}{2}$, the length of the head $3\frac{2}{3}$, in the total length. Second dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$, second anal spine 2, in the length of the head. Superorbital spines moderate. Lower pre-opercular margin distinctly serrated, as long as the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of about 40° . Lateral line continuous. Caudal emarginate. Scales large. Profile nearly equally convex above and below.

Colour silvery, with a brown tinge on the back and a black spot between the 1st to 4th dorsal spines.

Locality, Cape York. Several examples.

EQUULA SIMPLEX.

The height of the body is $2\frac{4}{5}$, the length of the head 4 nearly, in the total length. Second dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$, second anal spine $1\frac{2}{3}$, in the length of the head. Superorbital spines rather large. Lower preopercular margin serrated, $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the length of the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of about 45° . Lateral line continued to caudal peduncle. Caudal emarginate. Scales small. Profile equal above and below, regular or angular.

Colour silvery, brownish on the back. A dorsal spot.

Locality, Cape York. Several examples.

EQUULA ASINA.

D. 8/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body is $2\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head, $3\frac{2}{5}$ in the total length. Second dorsal spine longer than the head, second anal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length. Superorbital spines distinct. Lower preopercular edge faintly serrated, equal in length to the mandible. The mandible rises at an angle of 20° . Lateral line continuous. Caudal forked. Profile equally convex above and below. Scales minute, silvery with the back brownish silvery.

Cape York. Two examples.

EQUULA PROFUNDA.

D. 8/16. A. 3/14.

The height of the body 2, length of the head $4\frac{1}{4}$, in the total length. No teeth. Scales minutely granular. No lateral line. Supraorbital spines small. Interorbital cavity triangular, short, $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than broad. Lower limb of preopercle sub-convex, serrated, $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the mandible. Mandible nearly straight, ascending a little beyond the vertical. Lower profile much more convex than the upper. The protracted snout directed upwards.

Colour above the vertical line silvery grey, above it a median black longitudinal streak; between this and the dorsal numerous

oblique streaks descending backwards and on its lower side backwardly ascending streaks from a lower longitudinal stripe defining the vertebral line above.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Locality, Queensland Coast.

EQUULA NUCHALIS. Gth.

Of this several Queensland examples are in the collection. Also of *Equula gerroides*, Blk., *Equula lineolata*, Rup., and *Gazza equuleformis*, Rup., all from Cape York.

CYBIUM TIGRIS.

D. 13, 4/13, IX. A. 4/14, IX.

Teeth elongate, compressed, irregularly distant. The height of the body is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the length to the end of the middle ray of the caudal; the length of the head $4\frac{2}{3}$. The lateral line resumes a straight course below the third finlet. Five distinct crossbands on the fore part of the back, several others very indistinct on the hinder part. Anterior portion of the spinous dorsal jet black, pectoral dark grey.

Locality, Cape York. Collected by Mr. K. Broadbent.

PERCIS STRICTICEPS.

D. 5/21. A. 17. Lat. 69, about. Tr. 8/10.

The height of the body is 6, the length of the head more than 4, in the total length. Orbit $5\frac{1}{2}$, interorbit 12, snout $2\frac{3}{4}$, in the length of the head. The maxillary reaches the vertical from the fore edge of the orbit. The opercular spine is small, rounded. The spinous dorsal rises behind the base of the pectoral, the anal opposite the sixth ray of the dorsal. The head is broad and depressed above and below. The teeth of the lower jaw are four very strong curved canines. The eyes very close together, and the orbits sloping a little from the interorbit. Scales posteriorly striated, with a very low median ridge.

Colour (dry) smoky grey, marbled with dark grey on the back. Ten dark bars on the body, descending from the mottling of the

back, partially interrupted above and below the lateral line. The lowest end forming as many oval black spots in a longitudinal row. Head blackish brown, paler on the cheeks except two blackish expanding stripes from the orbit to the preopercle. Soft dorsal with three rows of large blackish spots. Caudal transversely banded with dark spots.

Length, 7 inches. Locality, Southport (Brisbane.) Collected by Mr. E. Hanlan.

PERCIS CONCINNA.

D. 5/22. A. 1/18. Lat. 84.

The height of the body is more than 6, the length of the head $4\frac{3}{4}$, in the total length. Orbit 5 nearly, interorbit 7, snout $2\frac{3}{8}$, in the total length of the head. The maxillary reaches the vertical from the fore edge of the orbit. The opercular spine is flat. The first dorsal rises behind the level of the base of the pectoral, the anal opposite the fifth dorsal ray. The upper caudal lobe (and apparently the lower) is prolonged into a filament. Posterior scales with a low central ridge at base.

Colour (dry) light grey with six darker grey interrupted cross bands, except the fifth web and spine, and the lower part of the fourth web. Soft dorsal transparent grey with three rows of opaque white spots. Caudal barred with opaque white, anal obscurely spotted with same.

Length, 7 inches. Locality, Moreton Bay.

AUTENNARIUS MOLUCCENSIS. Blk.

A Queensland example, as I have every reason to believe, is in the collection.

THALASSOPHRYNE CCECA.

D. 2/20. A. 18-19. V. 2.

The height of the body in front of the pectoral is rather more than 5, the length of the head $3\frac{3}{4}$, approximately in the total length. The interorbit broader than the long diameter of the

orbit. The cleft of the mouth reaches beyond the fore edge of the orbit. Dorsal spines short, equal to the short diameter of the orbit, depressed. Gill covers with 5 spines. Teeth short but stout and sharp, especially on lower jaw. Short mandibulary tentacles. Pectoral short, wide, rounded; ventrals wing shaped. Lateral line of distant pores without filaments or hardly perceptible. Eyes covered by the skin of the head. Caudal rounded.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Locality Queensland coast.

The specimen being stuffed and its skin consequently stretched little reliance can be placed on the proportions of the body given above, nor can the peculiarities of the skin itself be stated. The only indication of an eye is an oval spot of lighter coloured skin. The two ventral rays are divided to the base, the outer one is broadly bordered with dense striated tissue.

PELOR BARBATUS.

D. 3, 14/8. A. 12.

Upper pectoral rays not produced. Eye three-fifths of the width of the interorbit. The interorbit, occipital groove and preocular portion of the head deeply sunken; a long pointed flap from each side of the lower jaw.

Colour brown, densely freckled with blackish brown. Soft dorsal with a pale blotch in the middle of its anterior half, caudal with a broad pale band across the centre flecked with dark brown. Pectoral with a pale central band becoming more distinct towards its upper edge. A white spot in front of each orbit.

Locality, Cape York. Collected by Mr. K. Broadbent.